

The Democratic Standard.

DEVOTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS—THE DIFFUSION OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—AND THE REFORM OF ALL POLITICAL ABUSES.

BY D. P. PALMER.

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OHIO LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 28, 1843.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The speaker said, that when the Senate took a recess, the question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Wolcott, to the amendment of Mr. Gregory, reducing the fees of the State printer, that the reduction was not to take effect until after the expiration of the contract of the present State Printer.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Wolcott to the amendment of Mr. Gregory, and the same was lost, yeas 13, nays 22.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Gregory, and lost, yeas 9, nays 26.

The county of Hamilton was then excepted from the provisions of that portion of the bill, as it now stands, which cuts down the fees of county officers, by a vote of yeas, 24, nays 12.

Mr. Newton then asked the indulgence of the Senate, while he would trespass on their patience for a few moments, in order to give his views for opposing the passage of this bill. He was opposed to the amendments—he thought that the salaries in many cases were not down too low, and would not vote for the bill.

Mr. Chambers said he would vote for the bill. He would be very sorry to see it lost between the two Houses. He was in hopes it would be amended in the House. The Secretary of State was cut down to \$500 per annum. Could the proper talents be procured for that compensation? Senators knew that it could not.

Mr. Baldwin said that the argument had been, that the people were borne down by taxes, and wanted relief, and now, do the same men complain that the reduction is too great. We have been told that for \$2 per day, the best talent in the State could be procured to grace our legislative halls, and that it would bring farmer men, and better talent than now, if that reduction was made. Yet the Senator from Muskingum tells us, that the office of Secretary of State cannot be filled with a man of talent, with the pay of \$500 per annum. Sir, that Senator is mistaken, said Mr. B., for he felt warranted in saying that there is an individual here, of the same political party with that Senator, who would take that office at the salary fixed by this bill, and he, (Mr. B.) would to the fullest extent, warrant his respectability—his ability, and his indomitable whiggery.

Mr. Kelley explained at some length, the reason that should actuate him in voting against the bill.

Mr. Loudon said that, as defining positions had become fashionable, he, too, would make a few remarks. He then at some length defended the bill in detail—justifying the cutting down of salaries on the ground of the cheapness of living, and the burthens of the people.

The question was then taken, on the passage of the bill, and carried—yeas 26, nays 10.

Those who voted for it were, Messrs. Atch, Armstrong, Baldwin, Barrere, Chambers, Disney, Eckley, Franklin, Gregory, Harris, Hazeltine, Jackson, Johnson, of Coshocton, Johnson, of Perry, Jones, Koch, Lahm, Loudon, Miller, McAnelly, McCutchen, Parker, Perkins, Watters, Wolcott and Speaker—26.

Those who voted against its passage were, Messrs. Barnett, Deany, Crouse, Fuller, Gabriel, Kelley, Newton, Ridgway, Updegraff, and Van Vorches—10.

The Senate then adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 29, 1843.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND READ THE FIRST TIME.

By Mr. Baldwin, to amend an act entitled an act concerning Georgetown in Brown county.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Koch, Disney, Newton, McAnelly and Watters, as the committee on the part of the Senate, to appportion the Senators and Representatives among the counties and districts of the State.

The amendments of the House to the resolutions instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, in Congress, to support an appropriation for building a bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling, were agreed to, and the resolutions passed.

The Senate then took up the report of the currency committee, on the bill of the House to repeal certain laws regulating banking in Ohio, and to revive and extend the charters of certain banks there named, with the amendments thereto.

Mr. Watters moved to indefinitely postpone the bill and pending amendments.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 29, 1843.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Judiciary committee, to which had been referred petitions, praying the abolishment of capital punishment, reported that it was inexpedient to make any change in the law on that subject—which was agreed to, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Hawkins, from the same committee, to which had been referred petitions praying the repeal of the law for the appraisal of personal property taken on execution, made a report recommending that no change be made in the existing laws, and that the committee be discharged.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 29, 1843.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the Senate took a recess, the question was the indefinite postponement of the bill to repeal certain laws regulating banking in Ohio, & revive and extend the charter of certain banks therein named, within the pending amendments.

After some debate, the question was then taken on the indefinite postponement of the bill, with the pending amendments, and lost—yeas 7, nays 27.

The bill and pending amendments were then laid on the table.

Mr. Perkins then moved to take up the bill of the House, granting further time to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and the Bank of Geauga, to wind up their affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. Perkins then moved that the constitutional rule be dispensed with in order that the bill be read a second time this day.

This motion gave rise to an animated debate, and the question being taken, it was lost—yeas 20, nays 14; (the dispensing with the constitutional rule requiring a vote of three fourths of the Senators present.)

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 29, 1843.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill, to reduce the compensation of the members of the General Assembly, and the same was recommended to the committee on Retrenchment.

On motion of Mr. Smith, The committee of the whole was discharged from the consideration of the bill, authorizing the Fund commissioners to borrow money to complete the Wellholding Canal to Mt. Vernon; and the bill was referred to the committee on Public Works.

On motion of Mr. Coombs, The House took up the resolution relating to the printing of the annual report of the Auditor of State.

The question was to amend the resolution by inserting 2000 copies in the German language which was agreed to; yeas 58, nays 12.

Mr. Duncan moved to amend the resolution by inserting, 1000 in the Welsh language, which was lost, yeas 31, nays 28.

Mr. Kaler moved that 3000 copies of the report of the Select Committee, on the subject of the Auditor's Report, be printed with the said report; which, after some discussion, was withdrawn by the mover.

Upon the question to agree to the resolution the same was carried—yeas 56, nays 34.

On motion, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Dec. 30, 1843.

On motion of Mr. Myers, Resolved, That the Treasurer of State furnish this House a statement, showing the amount of depreciated bank paper on hand, from the organization of the State to this day—naming each bank, and the present estimated value of the paper.

On motion of Mr. Guilbertson, Resolved, That the committee on Common Schools, &c., inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to have a tax levied to defray the costs of

suit in which costs may be adjudged against school districts.

Mr. Morse moved that the House reconsider the vote taken on yesterday, agreeing to the resolution to print 3000 extra copies of the Auditor's annual report in English, and 2000 in the German languages, and 2000 copies for the use of the Auditor of State.

Mr. Kilgore moved that the House adjourn until Tuesday morning next; which was lost—yeas 21, nays 35.

Mr. Morse said, he wished to reconsider the vote taken yesterday, that he might have an opportunity of showing the resolution more to his mind.

The motion to reconsider was carried—yeas 35, nays 30.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, The question was then indefinitely postponed—yeas 36, nays 30.

Mr. Archbold then moved that this House do now adjourn till Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock, which was carried, yeas 35, nays 31.

MEMBERS OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

As heretofore, the editor of the Ohio Statesman has taken the trouble to ascertain the ages, occupations, places of nativity, &c., of members of the Ohio Legislature, the result is as follows:

SENATORS.

Of the 33 Senators, the oldest is 63, and the youngest 31—18 are farmers, 2 are farmers and merchants, and 1 is a farmer and printer; 10 are lawyers, and 5 are mechanics; 2 were born in Ireland 9 in Pennsylvania, 4 in New York, 3 in Connecticut, 5 in Kentucky, 2 in Massachusetts, 2 in Maryland, 1 in Virginia and 7 are natives of Ohio.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The House is composed of 72 members, the oldest of whom is 60, and the youngest 27 years of age; 42 are farmers, 5 others follow farming connected with other business, 8 are lawyers, 5 physicians, 1 common laborer, 5 merchants, 1 blacksmith, 1 millwright, and 1 printer; 18 were born in Pennsylvania, 2 in the District of Columbia, 3 in Massachusetts, 3 in Vermont, 2 in Kentucky, 5 in Maryland, 5 Virginia, 2 Ireland, 2 in Maine, 3 in Connecticut, 2 in New Jersey, 4 in New York, 1 in Rhode Island, and 13 in Ohio.

It will be seen by the above that, of the 35 members of the Senate, 20 are engaged in agriculture, while out of 72 Representatives, 47 are farmers, in whole or in part, giving the agricultural portion of our population an aggregate of nearly two thirds of the entire representation. This is about right. But while it does no more than justice to the agriculturalists, it leaves no room for complaint on the part of that large and respectable class of community.—Leb. Star.

WHIG BANK REFORM!!

The Whig members of the Legislature are entitled to the gratitude of the community, for the unequivocal manner in which they have defined their position on the currency question. They are now understood, by all, to be the advocates of the old fashioned, rotten, swindling banking system, which has been a curse and disgrace to the country, and so continued, until worn out by its own inherent corruptions. The Whig leaders of Ohio are the only men in the whole country who boldly advocated old fashioned bank swindling, and openly oppose the salutary restrictions proposed in the Ohio Legislature, to save the honest and industrious from the wholesale frauds of irresponsible bankers.

Yes, BE IT REMEMBERED, in all times to come, that the Whig members of the House voted against holding bankers individually liable, in whole or in part, that they voted against any amendment making bankers liable to the people for an amount equal to the stock they own!

BE IT REMEMBERED, also, that they voted against an amendment making it a Penitentiary offence, for bankers to steal the capital of a bank!

BE IT REMEMBERED, that they voted down an amendment requiring the bankers to pay in the capital stock of their banks, in money, specie, instead of stock, notes and worthless promises to pay!

BE IT REMEMBERED, also, that they voted against an amendment prohibiting banks from doing a shaving brokerage business, and from filling the State with the depreciated paper of other States; and,

BE IT REMEMBERED, by all the honest voters of Ohio, that the Whig members of the House voted to a man against the above mentioned amendments, while every democratic member voted for them.

These are important facts to be remembered by the people at the next election!

The bill was run through a day before the time, under the gag of the previous question, which cut off all amendments.

The position of the Whigs, on this question, is now fully understood. They are resolved to avoid a settlement of the question, unless the people yield to the bankers the unrestricted privilege of robbing them as cupidity may dictate.

See Legislative proceedings in another column.—Ohio Eagle.

COMMERCIAL CATECHISM.

QUESTIONS.—Who were the first commercial people of whom history treats.

ANSWERS.—The Phœnicians.

Q. What occasioned the decline of their commercial prosperity?

A. Oppressive rulers endeavored to amass wealth by enormous taxation of commerce; this crippled the enterprise of the people, and her cities dwindled away and her plains were left uncultivated.

Q. Was Tyre ever conquered?

A. It changed hands; but it continued to flourish while its trade was free.

Q. Were the Grecian states peculiarly prosperous?

A. Attica and Corinth were rich, but Lacedæmon was exceedingly poor.

Q. What occasioned the difference?

A. The laws of Sparta contained a tariff of prohibition, the avowed object of which was to keep the people poor. It was found to answer this purpose admirably; as indeed, it ever has, but the poverty of the people did not render them more free, as the law giver declared it would, Lacedæmon ever retained the most arbitrary and liberal government in Greece. But the rulers of Athens and Corinth fostered commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, by allowing the people to exchange the products of their industry with all nations, with little or no restriction; the consequence of which was that they became the richest and freest states of antiquity.

Q. What was the source of the wealth of Carthage?

A. Commerce, aided by the products of agriculture and the arts, which received their impetus from the facilities afforded by nature and the government for the exchange with other nations of the results of productive industry.

Q. Did Carthage always pursue a liberal policy towards the industrial classes?

A. No. With her growth an aristocracy grew up, to sustain and protect which she imposed duties on commerce. She restricted the intercourse with Rome, hoping to protect thereby certain classes at home, and break down the competition of the Italians.

Q. What was the result?

A. Carthage was blotted from existence as a nation.

Q. What policy did the Romans pursue in their dealings with other nations?

A. Their policy was variable, but generally restrictive.

Q. And yet they flourished.

A. By the force of arms only. The greater portion of both the republic and the empires was always poor. The imperial city was enriched by the trophies of war; the spoils of nation;—and other cities were granted an immunity, to a greater or less extent, from the operations of commercial restrictions, and they became rich. In later periods of the history of the empire, we find that the government not only discouraged intercourse with foreign countries; but it levied heavy contributions on the intercourse between countries which acknowledged the imperial supremacy.

Q. What was the effect of this?

A. It was a principal agent in bringing on a night of ignorance and barbarism which history has appropriately named the "dark ages."

Q. From whence did the first light dawn upon this benighted era?

A. From the republican cities of the north of Italy.

Q. What brought these states out of barbarism?

A. The freedom from commercial restriction enjoyed in these small states, awoke a spirit of trading enterprise among the people. They became the carriers of the world. The markets furnished by commerce fostered agriculture and manufactures. Wealth and knowledge flowed with the current of trade; and the unanimous voice of history has accorded to these little republics the honor of recovering Europe from barbarism.

Q. Did these states continue to be small?

A. Their territory was always small, but their wealth was immense, and they became the mistresses of the world.

Q. What was the cause of the decline of these states?

A. The decline of the trade which gave them birth. This commercial decline was the result of the taxes imposed on national intercourse, and the wars which grew out of their attempts to monopolize.

Q. What was the first of the great modern commercial nations of Europe?

A. Holland was one of the earliest.

Q. Why did she not retain the position she so dearly obtained.

A. Having arrived to the summit of pecuniary prosperity and greatness, the government attempted to limit the trade of its large and flourishing dependencies, in the Indies to the mother country; and imposed heavy duties on all foreign imports. The spirit of popular enterprise being thus dammed up, like the water in their canals, commerce stagnated and industry pined for a freer field the national mind became sluggish the national arm was palsied, and the Dutch ceased to rank among the great nations of Europe.

Q. What do you know of the commercial history of Spain?

A. No country has suffered more severely from the indifference of government with the industrial relations of society. The discovery of the New World and the new way to India infused new life into the nation of the peninsula. Portugal was already driving a profitable trade with the coast of Africa, and she took immediate advantage of these discoveries. But her career was neither long nor brilliant. No invading army sacked her cities or desolated her plains. The illiberal policy of her government withered her prosperity in the bud.

Spain, meanwhile, had taken the first place among nations. Her plains were fertile, her mountains were filled with mines and covered with the choicest breed of sheep and the finest horses in the world, and her climate was unrivaled. Her growing colonies, occupying two thirds of the New World, and the ocean, the sea and her rivers, surrounding and intersecting her territory, furnished ample inducements for commerce. Thus situated, no wonder that in the race for golden prosperity, Spain distanced all competitors. Her commerce became the richest, her agriculture the most profitable, and her manufactures the most lucrative, in the world. But the same which in all ages has been a worm at the root of national prosperity, gnawed the life from the root of the tree of industry in Spain. We have not time or space to show how by a system of commercial policy which has been aptly termed an attempt to "hedge in the cuckoo," the prosperity of the Spanish nation has been blighted; how the garden of the world has become a wilderness and the chivalry of Europe assassinated.—Calhoun Co. Patriot.

A FLEET MARRIAGE.

BY AN IRISHMAN.

Lady C. was a beautiful woman, but Lady C. was an extravagant woman. She was still single, though rather passed extreme youth. Like most pretty females, she had looked too high, had estimated her own loveliness too dearly, and now she refused to believe that she was not as charming as ever. So no wonder she still remained unmarried.

Lady C. had about five thousand pounds in the world. She owed about forty thousand pounds; so, with all her wit and beauty, she got into the Fleet, and was likely to remain there.

Now, in the time I speak of, every lady had her head dressed by a barber; and the barber of the fleet was the handsomest barber in the city of London. Pat became rich. In later periods of the history of the empire, we find that the government not only discouraged intercourse with foreign countries; but it levied heavy contributions on the intercourse between countries which acknowledged the imperial supremacy.

Pat was a great admirer of the fair sex; and where's the wonder? Sure Pat was an Irishman. It was one very fine morning, when Philan was dressing her captivating head, that her ladyship took it into her mind to talk to him, and Pat was well pleased, for Lady C.'s teeth were the whitest and her smile the brightest in the world.

"So you're not married, Pat," says she.

"Not an inch! your honor's ladyship," says he.

"And wouldn't ye like to be married?" again asks she.

"Would a duck swim?"

"Is there any one you'd prefer?"

"May be, madam," says he, "you never heard of Kathleen O'Reilly, down beyond Doneraile? Her father's cousin to O'Donoghue, who's own steward to my Lord Kings-town, and—"

"Hush! says she, "sure I don't want to know who she is. But would she have you if you asked her?"

"Ah, thin, I'd only wish I'd be after trying that same."

"And why don't you?"

"Sure I'm too poor." Aid Philan heaved a prodigious sigh.

"Would you like to be rich?"

"Does a dog bark?"

"If I make you rich will you do as I tell you?"

"Mille murthers! your honor, don't be tantalizing a poor boy."

"Judeed I'm pot," said Lady C. "So listen. How would you like to marry me?"

"Ah, thin, my lady, I believe the King of Russia himself would be proud to do

that same, leave alone poor Pat Philan."

"Well, Philan, if you'll marry me to-morrow, I'll give you a thousand pounds!"

"Oh! whilaballoo! whilaballoo! sure I'm mad, or enchanted by the good people," roared Pat, dancing round the room.

"But there are conditions," says Lady C. "After the first day of our nuptials you must never see me again nor claim me for your wife."

"I don't like that," says Pat, for he had been ogling her ladyship most desperately.

"But remember Kathleen O'Reilly. With the money I'll give, you may go and marry her."

"That's three," says he. "But thin the bigamy?"

"I'll never appear against you," says her ladyship. "Only remember you must take an oath never to call me your wife after to-morrow, and never to go telling all the story."

"Bit of a word I'll ever say."

"Well then," says she, "there's ten pounds. Go and buy a license, and leave the rest to me; and then she explained to him where he was to go, and when he was to come, and all that."

The next day Pat was true to his appointment, and found two gentlemen already with her ladyship.

"Have you got the license?" says she.

"Here it is, my lady," says he; and he gave it to her. She handed it to one of the gentlemen, who viewed it attentively.

Then, calling in her two servants, she turned to the gentleman who was reading "Perform the ceremony," says she.

And sure enough in ten minutes Pat Philan was the husband, the legal husband, of the lovely Lady C.

"That will do," says she to her new husband, as he gave her a hasty kiss; "that'll do. Now, sir, give me my marriage certificate." The old gentleman did so, bowing respectfully to the five-pound note she gave him, he retired with his clerk, for sure enough, I forgot to tell you that he was a parson.

"Go and bring me the warden," says my lady to one of her servants.

"Yes, my lady," says she, and presently the warden appeared.

"Will you be good enough," says Lady C., in a voice that would call a bird from off a tree, "will you be good enough to send and fetch a hackney coach? I wish to leave this place immediately."

"Your ladyship forgets," replied he, "that you must pay forty thousand pounds before I can let you go."

"I am a married woman. You can detain my husband, but not me." And she smiled at Philan, who began rather to dislike the appearance of things.

"Pardon me, my lady, it is well known you are a single."

"I tell you I'm married."

"Where's your husband?"

"There, sir," and she pointed to the astonished barber, there he stands. Here is my marriage certificate, which you can peruse at your leisure. My servants yonder were witnesses of the ceremony. Now detain me, sir, one instant at your peril."

The warden was dumb-founded, and no wonder. Poor Philan would have spoken, but neither would let him. The lawyer below was consulted. The result was evident. In half an hour Lady C. was free, and Pat Philan, her legitimate husband, a prisoner for debt, to the amount of forty thousand pounds.

Well, sir, for some time Pat thought he was in a dream, and the creditors thought they were still worse. The following day they held a meeting, and finding how they had been tricked, swore they'd detain poor Pat forever. But as they knew he had nothing, and would not feel much shame in going through the insolvent court, they made the best of a bad bargain, and let him out. Well, you must know, about a week after this, Paddy Philan was sitting by his little fire, and thinking over the wonderful things he had seen, when as sure as death, the postman brought him a letter, the first he had ever received, which he took over to a friend of his, one Ryan, a fruit seller, because you see he was no great hand at reading writing, to decipher for him. It ran thus:

"Go to Doneraile and marry Kathleen O'Reilly. The instant the knot is tied I will fulfil my promise of making you comfortable for life. But, as you value your life and liberty, never breathe a syllable of what has passed. Remember you are in my power if you tell the story. The money will be paid to you directly you enclose me your marriage certificate. I send you £50 for present expenses."

Oh, happy Paddy! Didn't he start next day for Cork, and didn't he marry Kathleen and touch a thousand pounds? By the powers he did. And, what is more, he took a cottage, which perhaps you know, not a hundred miles from Bruffin, in the county of Limerick; and, if you be, he forgot his first wife clean and entirely, and never told any one but myself, under a promise of secrecy, the story of his "Fleet Marriage."